

STARZYK, J.; LACHOWICZ, T.; DOLEZAL, M.; DUTKIEWICZ, J.

A study on the specificity of the serologic reactions of Sabin-Feldman and of complement fixation with special reference to syphilitic reagins. Wiadomosci parazyty. 7 no.2:425-427 '61.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Wydz. Farm. A.M. Wojsk. Lab. San-Higieniczne
i Zaklad Mikrobiol. Lek. A.M. w Krakowie.

(SYPHILIS immunol) (COMPLEMENT)

STARZYK, J.; LACHOWICZ, T.; DOLEZAL, M.; DUTKIEWICZ, J.

Correlation between the Sabin-Feldman and complement fixation tests
in the diagnosis of toxoplasmosis. Wiadomosci parazyt. 7 no.2:
429-430 '61.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Wydz. Farm. A.M. Wojsk. Lab. San-Higieniczne
i Zaklad Mikrobiol. Lek. A.M. w Krakowie.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS diagn) (COMPLEMENT)

STARZYK, J.; DUTKIEWICZ, J.; PISZCZ, K.

A test of the vitality of the protozoon *Toxoplasma gondii* by means
of the safranine test. Wiadomosci parazyt. 7 no.2:431-432 '61.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Wydz. Farm. A.M., Krakow.

(TOXOPLASMA pharmacol) (DYES pharmacol)

STARZYK, J.; DUTKIEWICZ, J.; TATAR, J.

Studies on the effect of lupulin on Trichomonas vaginalis in vitro.
Wiadomosci parazyt. 7 no.2:457-458 '61.

1. Zaklad Mikrobiologii Wydz. Farm. A.M., Krakow.
(TRICHOMONAS pharmacol) (PLANTS extracts)

STARZYK, Jan (Krakow, Falata 13 b., m. 33)

Investigations on toxoplasmosis being carried on in the Cracow
scientific center. Wiad parazyt 7 no.4/6:883-886 '61.

1. Katedra Mikrobiologii, Wydzial Farmaceutyczny, Akademia Medycyny,
Krakow.

POLAND

KWIATKOWSKA, Eugenia and STARZYK, Jan. Mental Health Out-patient Clinic (Poradnia Zdrowia Psychicznego) in Krakow--Nowa-Huta (Director: Dr. S. ZIELINSKI) and Department of Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii), Pharmaceutical Division (Wydzial Farmaceutyczny) of the AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Krakow (Director: Docent, Dr. J. STARZYK) "Specificity of Immunobiological Reactions Applied in Toxoplasmosis in Cases of Serological Conflicts."

Warsaw-Krakow, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol 19, Ser II, No 4, 63, p. 224.

Abstract: In carrying out routine tests for toxoplasmosis in psychologically disturbed children, the authors noticed that the Sabin-Feldman reaction was neither specific nor reliable, and conflicted with other findings. A preliminary test study was made on children with serological conflicts, where the general conflicts gave a negative S-F reaction, and specific conflict with respect to the Rh factor -- a positive S-F. S-F findings also conflicted with respect to parents and etiology. Studies now continue on a broader scale. There are no references.

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POLAND

STARZYK, J., KUCHARCZYK, W., PRZESMYCKA, I., and PRZESMYCKI, J., Department of Microbiology (Zaklad Mikrobiologii), Pharmaceutical Division (Wydział Farmaceutyczny), AM [Akademia Medyczna, Medical Academy] in Krakow (Director: Docent, Dr. J. STARZYK) and the Wojewodztwo Outpatient Clinic (Wojewódzka Przychodnia) of Immunopathology of Pregnancy and Infants (Immunopatologii Ciąży i Noworodka) in Katowice (Director: Dr. M. SKORCZYNSKI)

"An Evaluation of Some Substrates Employed in the Diagnosis of Infection Caused by Trichomonas vaginalis."

Warsaw-Krakow, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol 19, Ser II, No 5, 22 May 63, p 256.

Abstract: Authors assayed eight of the simple and complex media recommended in the literature for the determination of Trichomonas vaginalis. They found that growth varied with the strains, but that on the whole complex media containing aminoacids and vitamins were better. They obtained best results with Feinberg's and CPLM (Stepkowski modification) media. There are 3 Polish and 4 Western references.
1/1

KRASSOWSKI, Tadeusz; STARZYNsKA, Jadwiga; KIELLINSKA-KMIOLEK, Zofia

Methodological considerations on leukocytic cultures. Ginek. Pol.
35 no.3:465-470 My-Je '64

1. Z II Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. I. Roszkowski) i w Zakladu Genetyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Gajewski).

KRASSOWSKI, Tadeusz; KIETTINSKA-KMISZEK, Zofia; STARZYNSKA, Jadwiga
Cultivation of peripheral leukocytes with the use of phaseolin,
a mitotic stimula or. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.6:863-867 N-D '64
l. z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiecych Akademii Me-
dycznej w Warszawie (Kierowniks prof. dr. med. I. Roszkowski)
i z Zakładu Genetyk Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Kierownik:
prof. dr. W. Gajewski).

STARZYNsKA, Jadwiga

Icosiella neglecta (Dies) as a common parasite of Rana esculenta in
the Warsaw region. Wiadomosci parazyty., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:677-678; Engl.
transl. 678-680 1958.

1. z Zakl. Biologii Ogolnej AM w Warszawie.

(FROGS AND TOADS, dis.

Icosiella neglecta infect. (Pol))

(FILARIASIS,

Icosiella neglecta infect. of frogs (Pol))

KIEROWCOWIE: prof. dr. J. SIERZYNSKA, profesor
Chromosom. Instytutu K. Instytutu Weterynaryjnego, Ginek. Pol. 37 tel. 2
257-4262 Mr. Dr. Tadeusz.

1. Z II Katedry Genetyki i Chorob Kostek w Akademii Medycznej
w Warszawie (Kierownik Katedry: prof. dr. med. J. Roszkowska) i z
Zakładu Genetyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego (Kierownik Zakładu:
prof. dr. W. Gałajowski).

JASTRYBNIK, Szczecin, mgr inż.; STĘŻYNOWI, Miegniew, inż.

A way of forming plastic edges to be subject to automatic
submerged arc welding. Bud. Okretowe Warszawa 9 nc. 5a/73-175
May '75

1. Pomorskie Okręgowe Zakłady Gospodarki Morskiej w Gdyni.

STARZINSKA, KRISTYNA

Czyszczenie i suszenie ziarna z kombajnu. Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn.
Rolnicze i Lesne, 1950. 195 p.

(Cleaning and drying grain from a combine.)

DA

Not in DLC

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EHAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl

STARZEWSKA, E.

WIADÓW Nauk. Chem. Polon. Wroclaw. Vol. 12, No. 7, July 1953

Theory of urea-formaldehyde condensation. P. 303.

SCIENCE

Joint List of East European Accession (EIAI) 1C, Vol. 1, No. 2,
February 1952, Unclass.

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics.

H-29

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17515
Author : Brzozinski, J.; Starzynska, K.; Wirsza, Z.
Inst : Not given
Title : Formalin as a Raw Material in the Manufacture of Plastics
Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1958, 37, No 2, 72-73

Formalin (I) of approx. 40% concentration (of formaldehyde in a methanol free solution) was derived from para-formaldehyde. In the reaction the HCOOH was neutralized with urothopine, and the excessive quantity of formaldehyde (over 30% concentration) was stabilized with urea. It is indicated that I has not undergone any changes during the 2.5 years storage at 15 - 25°. The question of starting commercial production of I in PNR has been

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raised. This will result in releasing considerable quantity of methanol, whose supply has been inadequate, and which was used as a stabilizing agent in I for the manufacture of additional quantities of I for the production of amino-plastics. For the purpose of improving quality of industrial I, it is recommended to have it treated with the domestic ionites of GM type. This will permit lowering of its HCOOH content from 0.1 - 0.15% to 0.01%. -- L. Pesin

Card 2/2

STARZYNsKA, M.; NIESPODZIEWANSKI, Z.; PAJEWSKI, K.

"Calcium Plumbate, a New Rust-Preventing Coloring", Biuletyn, p. 21A,
(INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO, Vol. 11, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 5,
May 1955, Uncl.

POLAND

STARZYN SKA, Maria, Magister [Affiliation not given]

"On Cooperation Between Physicians and Pharmacists in the Provinces."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 11-12, 25 Jun 63, pp 250-251

Abstract: Summary of speech delivered at meeting with physicians in Chelm Lubelski. Author voices the grievances of the provincial pharmacist, who, in addition to the lack of housing, has to face unnecessary difficulties due to the thoughtlessness of the physicians, and to administrative shortcomings. Among these, she discusses illegibility of prescriptions, unnecessary polypragmacy and waste, excessive prescription doses for children, emergency prescriptions which are not emergency, prescriptions containing pharmaceutical discrepancies, errors in prescribed allowances, too small supplies for chronic patients, and the shortages of drugs. She notes with gratification the good cooperation between physicians and pharmacists in the Chelm area. There are no references.

1/1

KARWOWSKA-STAUBEROWA, Ludwika; STARZYNSKA, Roza

A case of associated multiple myeloma and Recklinghausen's disease (neurofibromatosis). Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.40:1508-1510 40 '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Kodejszko).

STARZYNSKI, Henryk, doc.

The problem of the title page. Poligrafika 14 no.2:14-16
F '62.

1. Akademia Sztuk Pięknych, Krakow.

STARZYNSKI, Kazimierz

Marian Gorski, 1886 - 1961. Nauka Polska 10 no.1:201-204
Ja-F '62.

1. Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet Gleboznawstwa i Chemii
Rolnej, Warszawa.

SWINARSKI, Antoni; CZAKIS, Maria; STARZYNSKA, Zdzislawa

Influence of some cations on the state of equilibrium between the complexes of mercuric and ferric sulfocyanides. Rocznik chemii 33 no.6:
1275-1284 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu M.Kopernika, Torun.
(Cations) (Mercury thiocyanate) (Iron thiocyanates)

STARZYNSKI, J.

"The Polish breed of cow with a white spine and red or black flanks." p. 71
(Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol. 2, no. 7, July 1953. Warszawa.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2, Library of Congress,
Feb. 1954, Uncl.

STARZYNSKI, A.

"Tasks in developing national breeds of cattle." (p. 43) NOWE ROLNICTWO (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne) Warszawa, Vol. 3, No. III, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No. 8, August 1954

STARZYNSKI, Henryk, doc.

The problem of the title page. Poligrafika 14 no. 2:14-16. F '62.

1. Akademia Sztuk Pieknych, Krakow

STARZYNSKI, J.

STARZYNSKI, J. From romanticism to realism in European painting p. 168

Vol 1, no. 2/3, Apr/Sept 1956
GACETA OBSERWATORA, P.I.H.M.
SCIENCE
Warsaw, Poland

So: East European Accession vol 6, no. 3, March 1957

Sugar beet manurial trials. K. Starzyński (Roczn. Nauk Rol., 1953, 67, A, [4], 5-85).—Sugar beet yields on podsol soils were increased to the greatest extent by N, whilst on loess, chernozems, and rendzinas the greatest yield increases were obtained with P applications. Potash was highly effective on loess, chernozems, and black soils and was least effective on podsol soils. Yields continued to increase with increasing doses of N up to 90 kg. per hectare. The effect of N fertilisers was strongly influenced by climatic and weather conditions. Smaller dressings of superphosphate were needed in the presence than in the absence of added farmyard manure. Higher yields were obtained with row than with broadcast applications of superphosphate. Nitrate or $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{NO}_3^-$ -fertilisers, applied 2-3 times during the growing season, gave better results than equiv. amounts of NH_4^+ applied before seeding. Superphosphate, and CaHPO_4 , were equally effective as sources of P, whilst basic slag and rock P were much poorer. A. H. CORNFIELD.

POLAND/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Technology and Power.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, № 12, 1959, 27027

Author : Starzynski, Kazimierz

Inst Title : Scientific Conference on Problems of Utilization of
Radisactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiations in
Agriculture, Held in Moscow on 22 -- 26 April 1958.

Orig Pub : Postepy nauk roln., 1958, 5, № 6, 127-130

Abstract : No abstract.

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STARZYASKI, M.

STARZYASKI, M. Franciszek Czernomski, a forgotten soil scientist (1852-1898). p. 251.

Vol. 5, 1955
ROZDZIAŁY GIĘBZLAWCZE
AGRICULTURE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

MILEWSKI, Boguslaw; WALCOWA, Roza; STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Case of gastrointestinal granuloma fungoides. Polski tygod. lek.
9 no.32:1005-1011 9 Aug 54.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik prof.
dr med. St.Jablonska, z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w
Warszawie, kierownik: prof. dr med. J.R.Wegierko, z Zakładu
Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr med.
L.Paszkiewics.

(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, neoplasms,
mycosis fungoides, case report)
(MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES,
gastrointestines, case report)

STARZYNSKI, S

LITWAK, Arnold; STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Pathogenesis of malignant neoplasms of the kidneys. Urol. polska no.11:
87-95 1957.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr med.
S. Wesolowski Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. L. Paszkiewicz.
(KIDNEYS, neoplasms
pathogen. (Pol))

STARZYNKI, S.

Effect of the thyroid on the course of experimental tuberculosis in
guinea pig. Rozpr. wyds. nauk med. no.3:185-222 1958.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie oraz Z
Zakladu Patomorfologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk w Warszawie Kierownik
Zakladow prof. dr nauk med. L. Paszkiewicz.

(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental,
thyroid influence on course in guinea pigs (Pol))

(THYROID GLAND, physiology,
eff. on exper. tuberc. in guinea pigs (Pol))

STARZYNSKI, Stefan; ZLATKES, Tadeusz

A case of bilateral symmetric necrosis of the renal cortex in
puerperium. Gin.polska 30 no.3:389-396 My-Je '59.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A. M. w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr med. L. Paszkiewicz i z I Kliniki
Poznictwa i Chorob Kobiecych A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr n. med. A.Czyzewicz.
(PUERPERIUM compl)
(KIDNEY DISEASES in pregn)

STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Chagas' disease. Pat.polska 11 no.4:435-439 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Doswiadczonej PAN, Kierownik: prof.dr
L.Paszkiewicz.
(TRYPANOSOMIASIS SOUTH AMERICAN)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

JEZIERSKA, H.; RUSCZEWSKI, Z.; STARZYNSKI, S.

Anatomical and pathological bibliography for 1959. Pat.polska
11 no.4:441-466 '60.

(PATHOLOGY bibliog)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

STARZYNSKI, Stefan; BESKID, Miroslaw; MOSSAKOWSKA, Bibiana

Giant-cell tumor (osteoclastoma) developing from a phyllode tumor
of the breast. Nowotwory 11 no.3/4:433-441 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof.
dr med. L. Paszkiewicz i z Oddzialu Chirurgii Szpitala Miejskiego

Nr 7 w Warszawie Ordynator: doc. dr med. W. Wischno.

(BREAST NEOPLASMS case reports) (CYSTCSARCOMA PHYLOODES case reports)
(GIANT CELL TUMOR case reports)

BESKID, Miroslaw; STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Xanthoma tumoriforme. Pat.polska 12 no.1:15-19 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr L. Paszkiewicz.
(FIBROMA in old age) (KNEE neopl)

KRZESKI, Tadeusz; STARZINSKI, Stefan

Leiomyoma of the urinary bladder. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.43:
1663-1665 23 0 '61.

1. Z Zakladu Urologii Studium Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr
Lekarskich; kierownik: prof. dr med. S.Wesolowski i z Zakladu
Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr
J.Dabrowska.

(BLADDER neopl)

(LEIOMYOMA case reports)

BANKOWSKI, Zbigniew; BICZOWA, Barbara; GORSKI, Michal; KRUS, Stefan;
LEWICKI, Zdzislaw; RUSCZEWSKI, Zygmunt; STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Behavior of glycogen, fats and nucleic acids in the rat liver in acute
radiation sickness. Pat. pol. 13 no.3:325-336 '62.

1. Z Pracowni Patomorfologii Zakladu Patologii Doswiadczaej PAN w
Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr med. L. Paszkiewicz. Kierownik pracowni:
doc. dr med. Z. Ruszczewski.

(RADIATION INJURY EXPERIMENTAL) (LIVER GLYCOGEN)
(LIVER) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (LIPID METABOLISM)

STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Scirrhous adenocarcinoma of the thyroid. Pat. Pol. 5 no. 2
207-213 Ap-Je '64

l. z Oddziału Chirurgicznego Lecznicy Ministerstwa Zdrowia
i Opieki (Ordynator doc. dr. med. W. Mlechno) i z Pracowni
Histopatologicznej Lecznicy (Kierownika dr. med. S. Starzynski).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

STARZYNSKI, Stefan; LITWAK, Arnold

Cancer of the urethra originating from Littré's glands. Pat. Pol.
16 no.2:235-241 Ap-Je '65.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej AM w Warszawie (Kierownik:
prof. dr. med. J. Grąbowski) i z Kliniki Urologicznej AM w
Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Wesołowski).

KRZESKI, Tadeusz; STARZYNSKI, Stefan

Lipoma of the spermatic cord. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.15:534-535
12 Ap '65.

1. z Lecznicy Ministerstwa Zdrowia i Opieki Społecznej,

BENTLER-SZYMANSKA, Janina; STARZYNSKI, Stefan

A case of orbital neurilemmoma. Klin. oczna 35 no.1:71-74 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Szymanski) i z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (p.o. Kierownika: doc. dr. med. R. Stanczyk).

STAS, H.

Experimental spot of a young engineer. Przegl techn 85
no.50:3 13 D '64.

In the Institute of Mechanics of Liquids and Gases.
Ibid.:5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STAS . H.

Practical application of ultrasonics. Przegl techn 85 no.48:10
29 N '64

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STAS', I.I., inzh.; ISHUTIN, A.G., inzh.

Standard pipe closer. Stroi.truboprov. 4 no.12:21 D '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Pipe)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

STASS, I.I.

"Once more on the Recording of the Movements of the Dolphin, in the Sea," No. 8, 1939.
Black Sea Hydrophys. Station. Mbr. Acad. Sci., Simeiz. Katziveli. c1939-.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STASS, I.I.

"Comparative Dynamics of Sea Animals," 22, No. 7, 1939. Black Sea Hydrophysical Sta.
Simeis, Kaziveli. c1939-.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STASS, I.I.

"Recording Of The Dolphin's Body Movement In The Sea", Dok. AN, 24, No. 6, 1939. Black
Sea Hydrophysical Station Mebr. Acad. Sci. c1939-.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

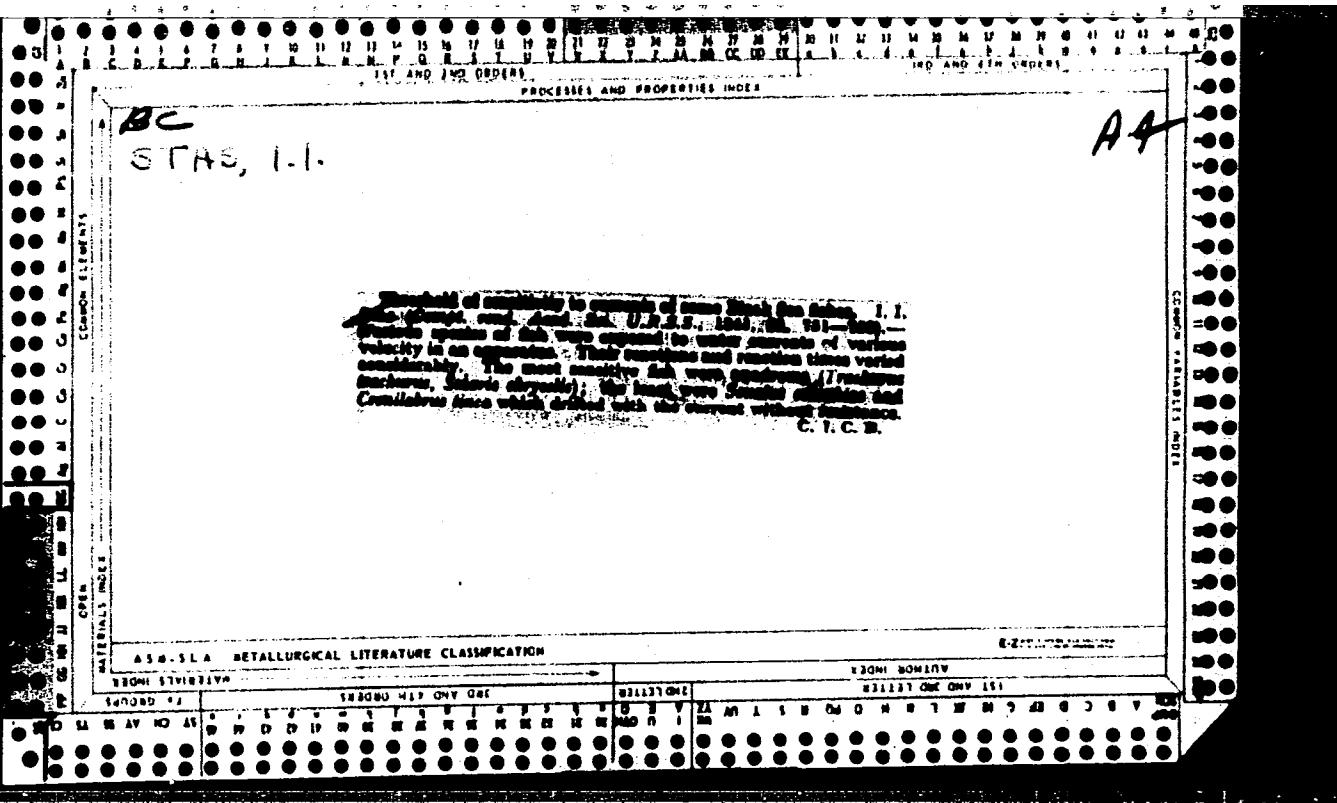
CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STASS, I.I.

"On Certain Physical Features of Fishes of the Black Sea," 30, No. 8, 1941. Black Sea
Hydrophys. Sta. Acad. Sci. Simeiz, Katsiveli. c1941-.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"



STAS', I.I.

Long-distance pressure transmitter. Trudy MGI 11:42-55 '57.
(MIRA 11:3)
(Waves--Measurement)

STAS' I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3012

3(9) Akademiya nauk SSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut
Fizika morya (Physics of the Sea). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959.
95 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vol 17) Errata slip inserted.
1,300 copies printed.
ED.: A. A. Ivanov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences;
Ed. of Publishing House: N. D. Yershova, Tech. Ed.: I. N.

Purpose: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for

oceanographers, hydrographers, and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles treats problems in physics
of the sea. Individual papers discuss wave and tide hydro-
dynamics, free surface perturbations, the Black Sea tsunami of
1957, and the characteristics of the vertical stability of
water masses in the Iceland-Faroe Islands-Great Britain area.
A paper by I. I. Stas' proposes solving the problem of the
decreasing level of the Caspian Sea by diverting waters of
the Sea of Azov by canal through the Kuma-Manychskaya valley.

References accompany individual articles.

Stas', I. I. The Problem of Maintaining a Constant Level

in the Caspian Sea

Vladimirov, Yu. A., A. B. Zaslavskiy, and L. N. Mamatov,
Characteristics of Vertical Stability of Water Masses II
in the Northeastern Atlantic During the Autumn and Winter Seasons

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

7/4/60
1-38-60

CARD 3/3

STAS', I.I.

Apparatus recording the elements of ocean currents. Biul.
Okean kom. no.3:53-56 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Oceanographic instruments)

STAS', I.I.

Utilization of current energy. Truly MGI 20:58-67 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Rotors) (Hydroelectric power)

STAS', I. I.; ISHUTIN, A.G.

Dismountable spar buoy for measuring waves. Trudy MGI 20:58-69 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Waves) (Buoys)

S/518/61/023/000/002/002
D045/D114

AUTHOR: Stas', I. I.

TITLE: Recorder of marine currents

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy,
v. 23, 1961. Fizika morya, 160-163

TEXT: A device for the remote recording of marine currents at average depths (Figs. 1a and 1b) is described. It consists of a casing (D) with an electromagnetic system and cable block, an air bell (K), and a rotating semi-cylinder and stabilizer placed in enclosing rings (Q) with chords (H). A stabilizer (F), for recording the current direction, is placed on the lower side of a rod (t_3), the upper end of which is securely fastened to the casing (M); located within this casing are an annular resistance (T), a magnetic pointer (S) and a lever system (R) connected to the core of a solenoid (C). On the upper end of the rod are placed slip rings (n_1 , n_2 , n_3) with the aid of which current from the cable terminals (k_1 , k_1) and the terminals (k_2 , k_2) is led into the casing (M). Two semi-cylinders (Z) are fastened to

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Recorder of marine currents

S/518/61/023/000/002/002
D045/D114

the lower part of a tube (t_2) placed on the rod (t_3). A slip ring (n_4) is placed on the upper part of the tube; it is built in such a way that, when the semi-cylinders complete one revolution, the two lower contacts (k_1, k_2) close the current in the circuit of the recording device. A textolite ring (Γ_2) is used for completely sealing the device. The water passes through a series of apertures (O_1, O_2) and occupies a space emptied by compressing the air, whilst the device is dropped into the sea. A tube (t_1) protects the rotating tube (t_2) from marine objects and a rubber elastic bag, not shown on the diagram, keeps the air inside the device moisture-free. The depths at which the currents can be recorded, is determined by the volume of air in the device, and the current speed by the number of revolutions of the semi-cylinders per unit of time. The current direction is found according to the magnitude of part of the ring-type resistance (T) when the magnetic indicator is placed in a meridional plane determined by the position of the contacts. The extreme and average contacts on the indicator are joined by a wire. Depending on the turning of the case (M), the pointer will switch on different sections of the annular resistance; as a result different deviations will

Card 2/23

Recorder of marine currents

S/518/61/023/000/002/002
D045/D114

be recorded on the galvanograph. A specially designed device, which permits recording the current speed in cm/sec, is attached to the galvanograph. The entire recording device is held in the vertical position by means of a weight suspended from a ring (P). There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED: February, 1959

Card 3/b3

STAS¹, I.I.

Pressure chamber for calibration and testing. Trudy MGI 23:164-166
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Pressure--Measurement)
(Waves)

STAS', I.I.; ISHUTIN, A.G.

Abyssal, self-contained, photographic recorder of currents.
Okeanologiya 2 no.5:898-901 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.
(Ocean currents--Measurement)
(Oceanographic instruments)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STAS³, I.I., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk (Moskva)

Another alternative. Priroda 52 no.2:75-77 '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Caspian Sea-Hydrology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

STAS', I.I. (Moskva)

Caspian conference. Priroda 52 no.3:100-101 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Caspian Sea--Hydrology)

(BR)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018059

S/0213/64/004/001/0145/0149

AUTHORS: Stas', I. I.; Ishutin, A. G.; Bakayeva, G. A.

TITLE: On the problem of investigation of long waves

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 145-149

TOPIC TAGS: storm location, ocean wave, storm forecasting, Van Dorn wavegraph, coastal weather station, hydraulic filter, Esterline Angus register, Graafen oceanograph, manometer

ABSTRACT: The authors described the physical configuration of a long-period ocean wavegraph station and discussed qualitatively the methodology of sea-storm location by long-period wave measurement. A long-period wavegraph station was built on the island Kunashir of the South Kurile group. A schematic diagram of the station is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure; the system is named for Van Dorn. Hydraulic pressure differences were relayed through a submerged hose to a hydraulic filter manometric device. The pressure differences were then converted into electric signals and recorded on a time-pressure plot. The recording device used was an Esterline-Angus plotter. Calibration characteristics of the hydraulic filter were presented, along with a schematic diagram of the filter and typical

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018059

long-wave recordings made during trials. Results were compared with those of Yu. N. Sergeyev (1961, Opyt izucheniya voln bol'shikh periodov v more. Uch. zap. Leningr. un-ta, No. 309, Okeanologiya). The authors proposed further study of the joint use of the described stations with weather stations to improve storm prediction. Orig. art. has: 2 sketches, 1 graph, and 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ES

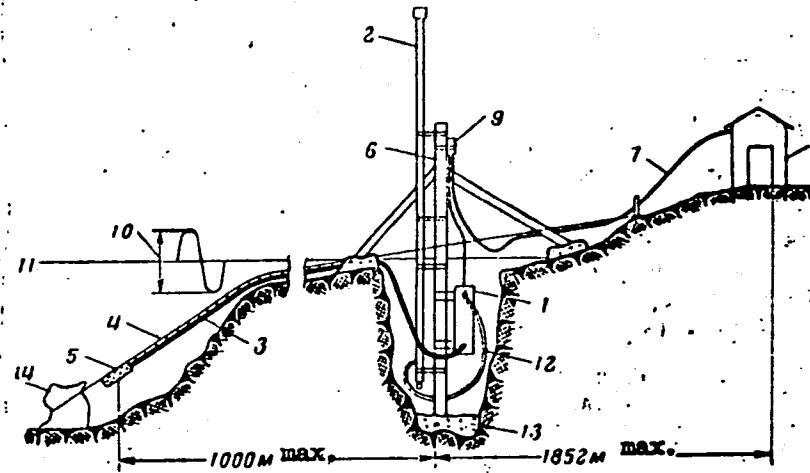
NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4018059

ENCLOSURE: 01



General view of a long-period wavegraph station.
(to card 4/4)

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4018059

(from card 3/4)

ENCLOSURE: 02

1- protective cover and hydraulic filter; 2- brass vertical pipe;
3- hose, suspended on a rope; 4- rope; 5- protecting screen; 6- support
pipe; 7- four-strand cable; 8- place for recording apparatus; 9- electric
hose; 10- tidal amplitude; 11- mean sea level; 12- hydraulic
hose; 13- concrete; 14- rock

Card 4/4

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STAS'. I.I.

Caspian Sea problem requires a joint solution. Okeanologija
4 no.2:353-356 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

L 20245-65 MNT(1) GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5001542

S/0213/64/000/006/1096/1100

AUTHOR: Stas', I. I.

TITLE: Some new methods of oceanographic observations

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, no. 6, 1964, 1096-1100

TOPIC TAGS: sea hydrometeorological station, floating hydrometeorological station, pile hydrometeorological station/hydrometeorological station instrumentation, off shore hydrometeorological station

ABSTRACT: Inadequacies of present methods of observation include imperfect correspondence between coastal hydrometeorological station data and sea conditions, high cost of maintaining expeditionary ships, and the fact that data obtained at random from ships do not always give a complete picture of any process in the sea, besides the fact that ship roll considerably vitiates many observational data. Russia and the U.S.A. have both experimented in setting up stations on piles in the shallow water of the sea, to depths of 18 or 20 m. Such stations may have acoustical apparatus and may measure wind velocity and direction, water depth (or level), wave form, current velocity and direction, as

Card 1/3

L 20245-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001542

well as other parameters. It may be radio-equipped. The author describes a station containing hydrometeorological and radio equipment to be set on a single pile, representing the most economical form for off-shore work (in water up to 20 m deep). It consists of a lower metal pipe, driven into the bottom. A concrete plate (around this pipe) rests on the sea floor. The upper part of the station is demountable. It includes a cylindrical container that allows admission of air and water and holds equipment for measuring water level, water temperature, air temperature, salinity, wave motion, current motion, atmospheric pressure, wind velocity and direction, solar radiation, humidity, and other parameters. It also contains recording equipment. The volume of the tube or container is 0.8—1 m³. The author notes the various devices used to measure many of the parameters. A special attachment, devised by G. K. Popandopulo, converts vertical movements of a float to electromagnetic pulses for measuring the water level. A similar but more complex device is used for wave motion. Some promising new designs for pile-supported stations have been proposed in the Soviet Union, but these have not yet been tested. For measurements in deeper water, an anchored hydrometeorological station has been devised. It consists of a floating (upright) metal tube, the

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L 20245-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001542

length of which is commensurate with the size of the largest waves. Another tube of much smaller diameter fits inside the larger, with the bottom end open, the upper end sealed with a removable cap. The use of a long tube assures relative stability during wave action, and it is relatively inexpensive. It is not subject to the type of rolling that affects a ship, and it may house all the required equipment for basic hydrometeorological measurements. The two indicated types of stations permit continuous records of all parameters measured. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo priborostroyeniya (Scientific Research Institute of Hydrometeorological Instrument Manufacture)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES
NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3163

Card 3/3

1961, 1962.

Study of the changes in underwater pressures as a method of
studying the dynamics of the sea. Trudy AANIL 254:43-50 '63.
(MIRA 17:11)

STAS', I.I.

Some new methods of oceanographic observations. Vsesoziologiya 4
no.6:1096-1100 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrometeorologicheskogo
priborostroyeniya.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3

STAS¹, I.I.

Optical rheostat. Okeanologija 5 no.6:1083-1084 '65.
(MIFA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 30, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653010011-3"

L 38800-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6020988

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/003/0504/0513

AUTHOR: Stas', I. I.

33
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydrometeorological investigations in the open sea

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 504-513

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, oceanographic research, research ship, deep-submergence vehicle, hydrometeorology, underwater photography, meteorologic instrument

ABSTRACT: Newly developed Soviet and non-Soviet ocean research systems and equipment are considered, and their advantages and disadvantages are discussed with emphasis on the need to establish worldwide oceanographic data-collection networks. Floating, anchored, and deep-moored buoys and buoy networks developed by the US, France, Japan, and the USSR for hydrometeorological and oceanographic research are reviewed, and the use of artificial Earth satellites for data collection is examined and recommended. The author describes a deep submergence vehicle proposed in the 1950's, which consists of 7 interconnected pressure spheres within a streamlined outer hull. A description is given of a 100-m long, unattended, small-diameter spar buoy consisting of 3 sections and equipped with a data-transmission radio unit. The disassembled hydrometeorological buoy can be carried on a ship's deck, reassembled on station, and anchored to the bottom. The design is said to be simpler and more economical than similar attended

Card 1/4

UDC: 551.46.071.(26)

L 38800-66

ACC NR: AP6020988

0

Fig. 1. Soviet deep-moored buoy

1 - Hoisting eye; 2 - cover; 3 - bolt;
4 - programming unit (clock or 1-watt
motor); 5 - housing; 6 - batteries;
7 - single-sequence camera; 8 - solid
plexiglass transition piece; 9 - indi-
cator needle; 10 - compass needle;
11 - indicator needle; 12 - bolt; 13 -
clock; 14 - revolutions counter; 15 -
bottom piece; 16 - toluene-filled tube;
17 - plastic gear set; 18 - rotating
frame; 19 - plastic rudder; 20 - ball
bearings; 21 - noncorroding bronze ball
bearings; 22 - anchor-line eye; 23 -
plastic hemispheres for current flow-rate
measurement; 24 - inner shaft; 25 -
rudder counterbalance; 26 - hollow shaft;
27 - toluene-filled helical spring;
28 - 2 mercury thermometers; 29 - 2 re-
versing thermometers; 30 - flash tubes.

Card 3/4

L 38800-66

ACC NR: AP6020988

buoys proposed by France and the US. The author concludes his article with a description of a new deep-moored buoy (see Fig. 1) designed for depths up to 10 km. The above buoy's data display, shown in view B, is periodically flash-photographed through the transparent plexiglass transition piece. In the bottom piece, only the compass and clock have been made watertight, and all the buoy components exposed to sea water are made of noncorrodable materials. In the author's opinion, the most suitable buoy for hydrometeorological research is an anchored spar buoy with a damper on the anchor line to prevent vertical bobbing on the surface. He also advocates greater emphasis on the use of deep-sea submarines in oceanographic research. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

[LB]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ~~18Dec65~~

Card 4/4 *W*

STAS, Jerzy; GRABSKI, Jozef; MASNY, Natalia

Effect of experimental, hypothyroidism and of the administration of thyroxin on the level of proteins, lipoproteins and electrolytes in the blood serum of rats. Endokr. pol. 13 no.4:433-444 '62.

1. Katedra i Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych Śląskiej AM w Katowicach
Kierownik: prof. dr J.Japa Katedra i Zakład Patologii Ogólnej i
Doswiadczałnej Śląskiej AM w Zabrzu Kierownik: doc. dr B. Narbutt.
(THYROIDECTOMY) (THYROXIN) (BLOOD PROTEINS)
(LIPOPROTEINS) (ELECTROLYTES)

Stach, Jacek

Serum protein binding of groups of hypothyroid patients. Endokr.
vol. 15 no. 3:287-299 May-June 1981.

L. i Kliniki Chorób Rennego w Szczecinie, Akademii Medycznej
w Szczecinie. Oddział Endokrynologiczny (Kierownika prof. dr.
J. Jępa) oraz Zakład patologii Ogólnej i Doświadczalnej Szkoły
Akademii Medycznej w Zielonej Górze (Kierownika doc. dr. P.Narbutta).

2/200
S/089/62/012/004/006/014
B145/B102

AUTHORS: Markov, K. P., Ryabov, N. V., Stas', K. N.

TITLE: Rapid method of estimating radiation hazard associated with the presence of radon daughters in the air

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 4, 1962, 315 - 319

TEXT: A method is given for simultaneously determining the atmospheric Ra A concentration and the latent energy as defined by H. Kusnetz. These two quantities characterize with sufficient accuracy the radiation hazard to the upper respiratory tracts and to the pulmonary tissue as a whole. The air to be examined was blown through a filtering tissue.

$N_\alpha(t) = v \sum_{j=1}^3 C_j q_j$, where $C_j = C_0 \cdot 222 \cdot 10^{10} / \lambda_j$ and $C_0 = f(\lambda, \tau, t)$, is obtained for the α -activity of the sample accumulated on the filter after the air had been blown through (v = velocity of the air flow in liters/min, f = efficiency of filtering with respect to the daughters, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ = decay constants of radium A, B, and C, respectively, in min^{-1} , q_j = concentration

Card 1/3

S/089/62/012/004/006/014
B145/B102

Rapid method of estimating...

of the daughters in the air in curies per liter, τ = time of air blowing, $t = 0$ corresponds to the end of blowing). A diagram, $C_j^+ = f(t)$ ($j = 1, 2, 3$), shows that the changes with time of C_2^+ and C_3^+ compensate during the first minutes, and that $N_\alpha(t_1) - N_\alpha(t_2) \approx \gamma v [C_1^+(t_1) - C_1^+(t_2)] q_1$. When measuring the total number $n_\alpha(t, \Delta t)$ of the pulses in the time interval $\Delta t = 3$ min beginning with $t_1 = 1$ min and $t_2 = 7$ min at $\tau = 5$ min (at these values, the highest methodical and statistical accuracy of determination is obtained) X
 $q_1 = 1.23 \cdot 10^{-13} (n_1 - n_2) / \gamma v$; $n_1 = n_\alpha(1; 3)$, $n_2 = n_\alpha(7; 3)$ is obtained from Eq. (5) (ϵ = efficiency of α -radiation recording). If the factor 1.23 is replaced by 1.18, the methodical error decreases from 20 to 15%.
 $E_\alpha = 40n_2 / \gamma v = kn_2$ is obtained for the latent energy E_α (in Mev). The methodical error due to the dependence of k on the degree of equilibrium of the daughters does not exceed 15%. At a rate of air blowing of 20 - 25 liters/min (this corresponds to the capacity of the blowing machine MPG-1 (PRV-1)) and an efficiency of α -ray recording of 20% the

Card 2/3

Rapid method of estimating...

S/089/62/012/004/006/014
B145/B102

atmospheric Ra A concentration measured was $5 \cdot 10^{-12}$ curies/liter, the total error (methodical + statistical) was below 50%. The latent energy was 0.05 of the admissible limit with a total error below 30%. The advantages of the method are its rapidity (15 min), high sensitivity, and sufficient accuracy. There are 1 table, 1 figure, and 6 references: 3 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 1: H. Kusnetz. Amer. Industr. Hyg. Assoc. Quart., 17, 85 (1956); E. Tsivoglou et al. Nucleonics, 14, no. 9, 40 (1953); M. Chamberlain, E. Dyson. Brit. J. Radiol., 29, no. 342, 317 (1956).

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1961

Card 3/3

L 3722-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AT5022117

UR/3157/64/000/105/0003/0009
541.182.2/.3.083:539.16:546.296

AUTHORS: Markov, K. P.; Ryabov, N. V.; Stas', K. N.

TITLE: Monitoring the content of short-lived daughter products of radon in the atmosphere of uranium mines

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. /Doklady/, no. 105, 1964. Kontrol' za soderzhaniyem v atmosfere uranovykh rudnikov korotkozhivushchikh dochernikh produktov radona; obzor, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: alpha decay, radon, radiation hazard, RANag I measuring device

ABSTRACT: A survey is made of methods for individual determination of the concentrations of RaA, RaB, and RaC in the air and of methods for determining the "concealed" energy liberated in the total alpha decay of all short-lived daughter products up to RaD. The devices for determining the concentration of daughter products of radon in the air are also surveyed. Methods are being developed for measurement of the concentrations of RaA, RaB, and RaC in the air for research purposes and practical dosimetry, but the most complete representation of the radiation danger due to the presence of short-lived daughter products of radon in the air is given by the "concealed" energy, which is most accurately determined by the

Card 1/2

29
B+1

L 3722-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022117

method proposed by I. I. Gusarov and V. K. Lyapidevskiy (Trudy konferentsii po radiatsionnoy gigiyene, 6-9 Aprelya 1959, Pod. red. N. F. L. Galanin, Izdatel'stvo po radiotekhnicheskoy literature, 1960, p. 116). The soviet device RANag-I, which weighs 8 kg, permits determination of the concentration of daughter products of radon and radon itself in the air. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 3723-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AT5022116

UR/3157/64/000/107/0017/0021
621.387.3:541.182.2/.3:66.067.1

AUTHORS: Markov, K. P.; Ryabov, N. V.; Stas', K. N.

TITLE: Determining the representation with respect to time of the readings given by aerosol radiation meters with continuous motion of the filter tape

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. /Doklady/, no. 107, 1964. Otsenka predstavitel'nosti vo vremeni pokazaniy aerozol'nykh radiometrov s nepreryvnym dvizheniyem fil'truyushchey lenty, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: radiometry, radioactive aerosol

ABSTRACT: A theoretical evaluation of the accuracy of determination results and the delay of reading output with respect to time is given for the case of continuous motion of the filter tape with a smooth variation in the radioactivity concentration. The activity of a segment of filter tape beneath the detector for the case when the concentration $Q_K(t)$ of a short-lived radioactive substance with decay constant λ varies linearly. The nature of the distortions of the curve of the variation in aerosol concentration is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. It is found that the accuracy of reproduction of changes in the concentration of short-lived aerosols is

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L 3723-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022116

a function of the rate at which these changes occur. The obtained results can also be used for measuring the concentration of long-lived isotopes. The results should be useful in developing aerosol radiation meters when the conditions of motion of the filter tape are selected. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs, 1 diagram, 5 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

NR REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: NP

Card 2/3

L 3723-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022116

ENCLOSURE: 01

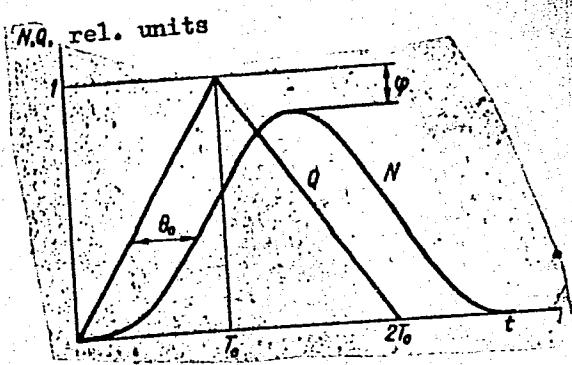


Fig. 1. Nature of distortions of curve of variation
in aerosol concentration

Card 3/3

L 5042-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AT5022205

UR/3157/64/000/108/0022/0034
543.275:546.296:66.067.I

30
Q41

AUTHOR: Markov, K. P.; Ryabov, N. V.; Stas', K. N.

TITLE: Method of continuous control of "latent" energy

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 108, 1964. Metod nepreryvnogo kontrolyya velichiny "skrytoj" energii, 22-34

TOPIC TAGS: radioactivity measurement, radioactive aerosol 19

ABSTRACT: The term "latent" energy is used to characterize the radiation hazard caused by air-borne daughter products of radon. The "latent" energy rate is denoted by E_L . Various theoretical problems concerning the design of a proposed device for a continuous control of this rate was analyzed by the authors. Two device versions based on the continuous motion of a filter tape were discussed. In the first version, the detector position coincided with the sample exposure window while in the second version a separate arrangement was considered. The formulas for calculating the number of RaA, RaB and RaC atoms deposited on any surface element of the filter tape was derived. The formulas for alfa-activity were also given for both

Card 1/2

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L 5042-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022205

versions. Thus, it was analitically shown that the filter alfa-deposit activity were different in two versions. The equation for E_d was also presented and the necessary conditions for a direct proportionality between the "latent" energy and filter deposit activity were established. These conditions depend upon the selection of a suitable speed rate for moving filter tapes. The problem of possible errors in calculations was examined and the conclusions were drawn that the second version may ensure a reliable control of the radon content in the air. An additional evaluation of this method was made on the basis of preceding works of the same authors and the results were summarized for a better understanding of the whole problem. In conclusion it is stated, that the method in question permits carrying out the E_d measurements with a sufficient statistical accuracy at the energy levels varying from 6.5×10^2 to 6.5×10^5 Mev/l. Orig. art. has: 2 diagrams and 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 000

PC
Card 2/2

L 38910-66 EWT(m)/T WW/DS
ACC NR: AR6021028

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/002/A076/A076

AUTHOR: Markov, K. P.; Ryabov, N. V.; Stas', K. N.

TITLE: Calculation of methodological errors in the determination of the value of the "latent energy"

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz, Abs. 2A572

REF SOURCE: Tr. Scyuzn. n.-i. in-ta proborostr., vyp. 2, 1965, 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: Alpha particle, radon, Alpha decay, Beta decay, radioactivity measurement, radioactive aerosol

ABSTRACT: The "latent energy" E_α is the total energy of the α particles of all the daughter products of radon, up to RaD, contained in 1 liter of air. This quantity E_α turned out to be useful for monitoring the content of short-lived radon decay products in air. In determining the value of E_α from results of measurements of α and β activity of the disperse phase of aerosols settling on a filter, an uncertainty arises, connected with the dependence of the corresponding coefficients for the conversion from the relative content of RaA, RaB, and RaC in air. The authors present a derivation and a description of a nomogram which makes it possible to estimate rapidly the error in the determination of the value of E_α from the results of measurements of the α and β activity (N) of the filter, resulting from the dependence of the conversion coefficient relating N with E_α and the ratio of the concentrations of RaA, RaB, and RaC. V. Kharitonov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

L 35351-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6017802

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A060/A060

23
BAUTHOR: Markov, K. P.; Raybov, N. V.; Stas', K. N.

TITLE: Method for continuously monitoring the value of the "latent energy".

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A515

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostro., vyp. 2, 1965, 93-105

TOPIC TAGS: air pollution control, radioactive contamination, radiobiological instrumentation, radon

ABSTRACT: The possibility is considered of producing an instrument for continuously monitoring the value of the "latent energy" E_{α} , which characterizes the degree of radiation danger due to the presence of Rn daughter products in the air. A mathematical investigation is made of the method of continuous motion of a filtering tape relative to the superimposed and separated placement of the inlet port and of the detector. It is stated that the use of a continuously moving filter tape and of an inlet-port position separate from that of the detector make it possible to monitor the presence of daughter products of Rn in air by determining the value of the "latent energy" E_{α} with sufficient accuracy. It is reported that the use of the described method makes possible measurement of E_{α} in the range $6.5 \times 10^2 - 6.5 \times 10^5$ Mev/l with approximate accuracy $\pm 20\%$. A. Lebedev. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18 , 06

Card 1/1 bsh

STAS', N.

12056

USSR/Mail System 4812.0100

Sep 1947

"Reopening of Parcel Post--Responsible Duty of Communication Services," N. Stas', Chief of Main Postal Administration, 1 p.

"Vest Svyazi - Pochta" No 9

As of 1 Sep, Soviet parcel post service was reopened, as a result of a directive of Soviet of Ministers of USSR. This has a very important public service significance. Author recommends that all managers of post offices train their personnel to handle this service efficiently.

IC

12056

STAS', N.

Razvitiye pochtovoi sviazi sovetskogo gosudarstva. [The development of postal service of the Soviet state]. (Vestnik sviazi. Pochta. 1947, no. 11, p. 5-7).
DLC: HE7.VL4

SO: SOVIET TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

S/RS, N.D.

111-58-5-18/27

AUTHOR:

Stas', N.D., Head of the Moscow Mail Transport Administration

TITLE:

Urgent Problems in the Organization of Mail Transport(Nazrevshiye voprosy organizatsii perevozki pochty).

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Svyazi, Nr 5, 1958, p 32(USSR).

ABSTRACT:

The quantity of mail is growing from year to year and causes difficulties in transportation. In the Moscow Postal System, the daily traffic of parcels and mail bags containing letters and printed matter reached 200,000 units. The loading and unloading is still mainly manual and is often carried out by single units. The author stresses the necessity to introduce soft mail containers, which were already used (as an experiment) in 1957 for transporting mail within Moscow and between Moscow and Leningrad. The Laboratoriya Moskovskogo Upravleniy Perevozki Pochty (the Laboratory of the Moscow Mail Transport Administration) has designed new rigid containers on mail-cars of "TB-4" type, the first models of which have been already tested. The Kaunasskiye masterskiye (Kaunas Workshops) are actually producing the first experimental lot of such rigid containers. Container platforms with telphers have been assembled in the OPP of several Moscow terminals.

Card 1/2

Urgent Problems in the Organization of Mail Transport 111-58-5-18/27

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskoye upravleniye perevozki pochty (The Moscow Administration of Mail Transport).

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